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## SANK LIKE A SHOT

Steamer Rio de Janeiro Wrecked Off Golden Gate.

## STUCK LEDGE OF ROCK IN FOG

Believed That Many of Passengers and Crew Drowned.

## JUST IN FROM ORIENT

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro, Captain Ward, from the Orient and Honolulu, struck on a rock early today, just outside the Golden Gate, and sunk in twenty minutes.

A large number of persons were drowned. The steamer was heavily fogged all night, an unusually heavy fog preventing her from entering the harbor. At 5 o'clock this morning she weighed anchor and headed for the city in charge of Pilot Frank Jordan.

Shortly afterward the vessel struck a hidden rock, and Pilot Jordan shouted for all on board to take to the boats.

The wildest confusion prevailed, the passengers and crew scrambling for the boats and in their endeavors to escape from the rapidly sinking vessel many jumped overboard.

Captain Ward ordered several of the boats alongside, and the ladies of the cabin and some of the male passengers were placed in them. The boats were manned by part of the crew and headed cityward.

So far as known but three of the ship's boats left the vessel. On board the Rio were twenty-nine cabin passengers, 150 in the stowage and 140 in the crew.

Tugs and other small boats quickly put out from this city for the scene of the disaster, and already they are arriving with large numbers of the rescued.

There is an unverified rumor to the effect that Consul Wildman of Hong Kong and his son were among those who were drowned.

Following is list of known saved: Mrs. K. West, Mrs. Reilly, Miss Lehman, J. K. Carpenter, an Oakland, Cal., capitalist; Capt. Hechts of the German navy, Wm. Caspar of Toledo, Ohio; R. H. Long of Honolulu, freight clerk Englehart, Chief Engineer Hurley of the Rio, Second Officer Coghlan, Carpenter F. K. Tramp, Watchman J. Russell, Storekeeper Boggs, Water-tender L. Lane, Quartermaster R. Mathieson, R. S. Leary, Fred Lunsted.

The steamer Scoum brought in twenty persons not included in the list of survivors. It is reported that Captain Ward locked himself in his stateroom and went down with the vessel.

Pilot Fred Jordan was picked up by one of the boats. He was severely injured and was taken to the hospital.

Passenger Phil Mussenblatt of Honolulu was saved.

The vessel sank in less than twenty minutes, and it is certain the list of fatalities will be large. Her smoke stack and part of the hull are above water.

Nineteen of the Chinese crew known to have been rescued.

**Captain Hechts' Story.**  
G. Hechts, a German officer, was rescued by the life saving crew, and immediately upon being taken ashore he was driven to the California Hotel. He said through an interpreter that the fog prevented him from seeing what was going on in the work of rescue. Hechts procured a life preserver, fastened it about his waist and jumped overboard. He was in the water only a short time when rescued.

Pilot Jordan was taken on board yesterday afternoon inside the Farallones. The ship then laid to until 4:30 o'clock this morning when the weather cleared somewhat. The steamer started, under half steam, toward Point Benito.

She held her course until 5:20 a. m., when the steamer struck a rock. There was a terrible jar. The steamer kept on for fifteen minutes, when she suddenly plunged downward, bow first. A boat had been launched, and the captain, in a position of the boat, had been struck by the hull of the ship. The boat contained Third Officer Holland and J. K. Carpenter, a capitalist. The boat was picked up, but it is not known what became of the third officer.

Carpenter was picked up, but it is not known what became of the third officer. He was picked up on the deck and survived the launching of lifeboat and rafts.

**Consul Wildman Among Lost.**  
The number of lives lost in the wreck of the Rio is variously estimated at from 50 to 150.

It is almost certain that Consul Wildman, his wife and two children are among the number lost. Nothing has been seen of the Wildman family since the vessel struck the rock.

Purser John Rooney is missing and all his papers are thought to have gone down. His body was not found, but it is impossible to fully determine the total loss in the wreck of the ship. The director said that a traffic arrangement would probably be made between the two lines which would be a practical consolidation. The director said that Mr. Williams would probably be retained as president, and that the expenses in the management of the reduction of the property would be carried out as soon as possible.

**NOT A CONSOLIDATION**  
Only a Traffic Arrangement Between Southern and N. A. L.  
Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.  
BALTIMORE, Md., February 22.—Baltimore financiers who are interested in the Seaboard Air Line credit the rumor sent out from New York of a consolidation with the Southern Railway and the retirement of President John Skelton Williams. One of the directors, in answer to a query from the Baltimore correspondent, said that his understanding was that no consolidation was in contemplation at present. He said that a traffic arrangement would probably be made between the two lines which would be a practical consolidation. The director said that Mr. Williams would probably be retained as president, and that the expenses in the management of the reduction of the property would be carried out as soon as possible.

**TRAIN KILLS FIVE MEN.**  
Caught on Bridge at Sharon and Horribly Mutilated.  
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, February 22.—Five men were caught on the Pennsylvania railway bridge at Sharon, Pa., at 4:05 o'clock this morning and killed. The dead are: Zaccaro Rocca, Giuseppe Parrgo, Cosagrato Succa, Zaccaro Zappi, Pasquale Zippi.

The men were walking on the track on their way to work at the Sharon furnace and were caught by the south-bound freight. They were knocked down, ground under the wheels and terribly mangled.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL

SENATOR MORGAN SUBMITS A MINORITY REPORT.

Declares Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Not a Condition Precedent to Construction.

Senator Morgan of the committee on foreign relations has made a minority report upon the resolution declaring that the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is a condition precedent to the construction of the Nicaragua canal and that the United States should proceed with that work regardless of the existence of the Clayton-Bulwer agreement. The committee made an adverse report upon the resolution a few days since, and Senator Morgan controverts the wisdom of that action. In his adverse report was made to conform to the views of the President.

On this point he says: "The resolutions have my hearty approval and I cannot admit that the President has any right to direct Congress as to the construction of the canal. It is expedient to express approval of this solemn act of making these agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica."

"This claim was made in the committee, and his views as to the expediency of action were stated as grounds of objection to the resolutions. From this view of the duty of the Senate, I wholly dissent."

**Agreements That Must Be Kept.**  
In another connection he says on the same point: "We are bound to agree with Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to the terms on which canal privileges will be extended to the United States if this subject is to be settled by agreement."

"We have so agreed, and the question is whether in a spasm of apprehension or undue submission to the criticisms of the British opinion may inflict upon us we will permit that government to compel the President to abandon these agreements."

"They are honorable, just, lawful and inconceivably valuable, and once abandoned we cannot expect a peaceful resumption of them."

Morgan also takes the position that the President has already outlined the position of the United States toward the Clayton-Bulwer agreement by negotiating the protocols with Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

**Great Britain's Claims.**  
"It is quite as clear," he says, "that the President, in making these agreements in the name of the United States, definitely disregarded any claim of right that Great Britain could assert to the effect that her consent was necessary to such action on his part as President. And, equally, he disregarded the right of Congress to disregard any claims of Great Britain to prevent the acquisition of such rights from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and to appropriate money for the construction of the canal."

"Beyond question, he has bound himself as President and as a plenipotentiary to these agreements, and if he violate the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, he will be guilty of a crime against the United States, and Congress is also bound either to undo the wrong and atone for it and repudiate and impeach what the President has done, or sustain his action."

**FOUNDER OF THE G. A. R.**  
Proposition to Erect a Statue to Stephenson in This City.

Mr. Cummings has introduced a joint resolution in the House, providing that permission be granted the Grand Army of the Republic to erect a statue to the memory and honor of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States of America, on one of the public reservations of the city of Washington, to be designated by the Secretary of War, the joint committee on the library, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, and the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic appointed by the House for the purpose of selecting the statue, with pedestal, shall cost not less than \$15,000, and that it shall be presented to the people of the United States by the Grand Army of the Republic.

**THEATER LICENSES.**  
Favorable Report on Resolution Governing Them in Her District.

In response to the urgent request of the Commissioners, backed by the representations of prominent citizens, the House District committee has made a favorable report on the following joint resolution, amending it slightly from the form in which it passed the Senate: "That any license issued by the assessor of the District of Columbia to the proprietor of a theater or other public place of amusement in the District of Columbia may be terminated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia whenever it shall appear to them that, after due notice, the person or persons who have obtained such license fail to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the said Commissioners for the public decency."

**CAPTAIN HOWGATE'S SURETIES.**  
House Passes a Bill Relieving Them From Liability.

The House this afternoon passed a bill to relieve the estate of William B. Moses, deceased, and Leubens H. Rogers from liability to the United States by reason of execution of a bond for \$12,000 as sureties for Captain Howgate, former disbursing officer of the signal corps.

**House Plan of Legislation.**  
The passage of the deficiency appropriation bill in the House yesterday clears away the last appropriation bill and leaves the House free for the consideration of general business.

It is probable that the committee on rules will hold a meeting before Sunday night and lay out a program of legislation for next week, the last week of this session.

**For Dry Dock at New York.**  
An amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Brewster, authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000 annually for fifteen years upon the dry dock at New York harbor.

**Reports of Railway Accidents.**  
Senator Cullom, from the committee on interstate commerce, today made a favorable report upon the House bill requiring railway managers to make reports of accidents to the interstate commerce commission.

**Omnibus Public Building Bill.**  
The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds today decided to report the omnibus public building bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill. Only one addition was made to the House list, and that was in the case of the Indianapolis building, where the committee recommends that the appropriation be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,200,000.

**Department of Justice Building.**  
Senator Scott, from the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds, today reported an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating \$800,000 for the construction of a building for the Department of Justice.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Not Much Executive Business Done Today.

## TWO SEEN BY APPOINTMENT

Langley a Candidate for District Attorney.

## TODAY'S NOMINATIONS

The President saw only two visitors on business today. He had made appointments with both of these, otherwise he would not have gone to his office. His custom is to remain in the private apartment of the White House on holidays, except when out for a short drive, and to go to his office only a few minutes to look over his personal mail.

After being in his office a short time the President went out for a drive with Mrs. McKinley.

**The Two Visitors.**  
The two visitors were Senator Kearns of Utah and Representative Pugh of Kentucky. Secretary Gage was with the President a short time in a social way. The President spent fifteen or twenty minutes with Mr. Pugh, who is a candidate for judge of the newly created Kentucky district. Mr. Pugh's chances have again been strengthened by endorsements from judges and lawyers of his state. About twenty judges of the court of appeals and circuit court have signed strong recommendations for his nomination. A large number of members of Congress have urged the selection of the Kentucky representative.

The President will not make the appointment until after the next session of Congress, as the bill creating the new district provides that it shall become law July 1, 1901.

**Candidate for District Attorney.**  
One of the leading candidates for district attorney of the new district is John W. Langley, appointment clerk of the census office. In his present difficult position Mr. Langley has made a host of friends among members of Congress. Such a place usually breeds enemies, but Mr. Langley has so many strong friends that his claims have been abundantly put before the President. In addition to his proven executive ability and thorough knowledge of men and affairs, Mr. Langley is a graduate of the law school of the University of Michigan, and has been a member of the University of Michigan. In each institution his standing was high.

**A Harmless Crank.**  
A man giving the name of Henry Slater, and claiming Wyoming as his home, was arrested by Sgt. Goss in the White House grounds this morning. Slater is regarded as a harmless crank, and created no disturbance. He was wandering aimlessly around and appeared not to know what to do with himself.

**Presidential Nominations.**  
War—Army of the United States: To be brigadier general, Col. Aaron S. Daggett, 14th Infantry.

Adjutant general's department—To be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel, Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, assistant adjutant general; to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Maj. John A. Johnston, assistant adjutant general.

Medical department—To be surgeon, with the rank of major, Capt. Henry S. T. Harris, assistant surgeon. To be assistant surgeons, with the rank of majors, Capt. Charles B. Kendal, assistant surgeon; Capt. Walter D. McCarroll, assistant surgeon; Capt. William P. Kendall, assistant surgeon.

Cavalry arm—To be colonel, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Ely, 1st Cavalry; to be lieutenant colonel, Maj. Winfield S. Egerly, 7th Cavalry; captains to be majors, George A. Dodd, 8d Cavalry; Henry H. Wright, 10th Cavalry; Charles M. O'Connor, 5th Cavalry; Charles W. Pearson, 10th Cavalry; William H. Hay, 10th Cavalry.

Artillery corps—Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, Henry W. Butner, Marcello H. G. Spinks, Jacob C. Pearson, George L. Newbold, Ernest D. Scott, Albert G. Jenkins, Robert E. Wylie, William F. Morse, Malcolm Young, Laurence C. Brown and Harry Steele.

Volunteer army—To be assistant surgeon of volunteers, with the rank of captain: William T. James, of Texas (acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A.).

United States army (Corps of Engineers)—Cadets to be second lieutenants: Edward N. Johnston, 1st Cavalry; John H. Foxboro, 10th Cavalry; Ernest D. Scott, 10th Cavalry; Daniel D. Gregory, John Lyndon, Walter H. Smith, George H. Baird, William M. Jolley, William H. Hackley, Henry Meyer, Jr., Frank Keller, Fred L. Dean, Guy Kent, Copley Enos and Emory J. Pike.

Cadets to be second lieutenants: William H. Knight, Nathaniel E. Bower, Francis W. Clark, Joseph F. Barnes, Edward Canfield, John W. C. P. Jones, Arthur E. Shanks, William G. Peace, William P. Platt, Guy E. Carleton, Eugene R. West, Dennis H. Curran, William H. Brown, John H. Foxboro, William R. Bettison, Raymond S. Pratt, Alfred A. Maybach, Alden F. Brewster, John A. Berry, Gordon Robinson, Henry M. Dougherty, Edward H. Arnold, Claude E. Brigham, Richard Fumival, William Tibbald and James Prentice.

Post office—To be postmasters: Illinois, Frank Murphy, Blandinsville; Indiana, George R. Craft, North Manchester; Louisiana, Louis Desmarais, Jr., Opelousas; Massachusetts, Charles W. Remick, Foxboro; Michigan, Mathias Sailer, Laurium; Margaret Duncan, Au Sable; John M. Clark, Onaway; Charles H. Stevens, Perry, Miss.; E. Pitts, Aberdeen; R. C. Skinner, Iuka; Missouri, Robert F. Schofield, Edine, New Jersey; Harry A. Bland, Atlantic City; Nevada, Amelia E. Roth, Virginia City; N. Hummel, Wadsworth, North Carolina; John A. Warren, Oregon; C. G. Good, Dallas, Pennsylvania; Edward J. Stankole, Harrisburg; Alfred R. Houck, Lebanon; Lehman E. Gant, Newport, South Dakota; Philip Schamber, Eureka, Texas; A. Peterson, Clifton, Wisconsin; Christian A. Hanson, Stoughton, Porto Rico; Chas. Z. Landreau, Mayaguez.

**More Turbulence in Reichrath.**  
VIENNA, February 22.—In the Reichrath today the opening scenes promised to necessitate the suspension of the sitting, but after brief, tumultuous demonstrations by the Czechs against the president, on his refusal to accept non-German interpellations, the house passed to the discussion of other matters.

**Scorpion Rescued at La Guayra.**  
CARACAS, Venezuela, February 22, via Haitian cable.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Scorpion has arrived at La Guayra.

## THAT CONSTITUTION

Document Signed and Now in Gen. Wood's Possession.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ACTION PROBABLE

Convention Must Define Relations With This Country.

## USELESS OTHERWISE

The War Department has not heard from Gen. Wood of the reception by him of the Cuban constitution, as reported from Havana, but Gen. Wood will probably report the possession of the document in due time. The constitution was signed yesterday by the members of the convention. It is understood that Gen. Wood is thoroughly informed of the purposes of the administration respecting the treatment to be accorded to this document. The most interesting and important fact in this connection is that Gen. Wood has probably received orders not to transmit the constitution to Washington until he can send along with it some supplementary document or resolution, there came expressions of disapproval of the relations that are to exist between the United States and Cuba. The administration is evidently determined not to permit the Cubans to evade some action on this most important question.

It is intended that the Cubans, so far as possible, should make the future relations of the two countries a part of their fundamental government. It is held in well-informed circles that supplementary action will have the same binding effect as if the action were incorporated in any portion of the constitution itself.

**Such Action Necessary.**  
The statement is made quite positively that it would be idle and purposeless to transmit the constitution as it stands and without any provision for the hereafter as between the two countries. Administration officials refuse to discuss the contingency of the Cuban convention adjourning without taking any action in this respect. Of course, should the convention adopt this method Gen. Wood would be compelled to forward the constitution and make a full report on the work of the convention and the failure to do as suggested. So the date of the dispatch of the constitution from Havana to Washington will, it is said, depend upon the work of the present committee on relations with the United States. This committee is in almost daily conference with Gen. Wood.

**Position of the Administration.**  
The administration in no way inclined to permit the settlement of the future relations to go over to the first government that is established. It would much prefer that the relations should be fixed now and hereafter ratified by the Cuban executive and legislative departments. It is pointed out, however, that if the Cubans are disposed to act in bad faith in the future, it would be just as easy for them to repudiate a portion of the constitution as to repudiate a legislative enactment. If bad faith is ever shown, it can be manifested on any day, as well as another. But the pledging of Cuba's word now would be more solemn and weighty than if permitted to go along until it is repudiated.

It is now regarded as a physical impossibility for the present Congress to act upon the subject of Cuba, for even with the most rapid work on the part of the constitutional convention, it is improbable that the agreement as to the relations could be dispatched before the middle of next week. It is said that the administration is waiting to Washington only a few days would remain of the present session.

**Outlook for Extra Session.**  
It is even likely that the President will have been inaugurated on the 4th of March before the Cuban situation can be in such shape that he can decide upon a definite course as to the calling of Congress. The outlook, then, again points to the impossibility of averting a called session of Congress for the consideration of the Cuban question. The President could not now fix any date for this session, as that will rest closely upon the work of the constitutional convention. It is said that the administration is waiting to Washington only a few days would remain of the present session.

**It has been decided that Secretary Root's letter to General Wood outlining the points at issue between the two countries, which he thinks would be acceptable for this government, will not be given out for publication here. It is said to have been communicated to General Wood to the members of the committee appointed by the constitutional convention to deal with this subject and is regarded as confidential.**

## CONCESSIONS IN CHINA

INTERNATIONAL ASSENT FOR OBTAINING TERRITORY AGREED TO.

Principle Proposed by the United States Accepted by the Powers.

At the instance of the United States government, the powers have accepted the principle that no further individual concessions of territory in China shall be sought or obtained by any one power without international assent.

This agreement applies not only to Tien Tsin, where there has been some rivalry exhibited in the effort to obtain concessions for foreign settlements, but to all other Chinese points. The State Department began this movement some time ago. It is surmised, though no admission on that point is made, that the concession of Russia of the important concession opposite Tien Tsin, including the railroad terminus, caused the initiation of this movement. However, it was realized that it might be very difficult to deal with a separate case, because thereby national pride might be aroused. But it was conceived that all the powers might be willing to subscribe to a general principle which promised upon its face to maintain the rights of all against selfish individual efforts.

**More Than a Majority Acquiesced.**  
The conjecture was well founded, for after the department had addressed each of the powers on the subject the answers received from not only a majority, but nearly all of them, and certainly a sufficient number to insure the execution of the plan, were in favor of the principle. The principle, so hereafter if any one nation seeks to secure room for its individual settlements or like privileges, in ports or elsewhere in China, the application must be approved by the other powers before the Chinese government will be permitted to assent, even if it so desired. There is another and a very important point of the agreement, which is that the present is not the most opportune time for asking new concessions. It cannot be determined at this moment whether the action above announced is retroactive in effect.

## RESULT OF ELECTION

Mrs. Fairbanks Chosen President General of the D. A. R.

## THE CLOSE OF AN EXCITING CONTEST

New Presiding Officer Acknowledges the Honor Conferred.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

It is February 22 and the Daughters of the American Revolution are celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the man who was first in peace, but the supply of peace was exhausted before it reached the society. They cry "peace, peace, but there is no peace."

The chief interest of the morning was in the election, and there was but scant attention paid to the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Bishop Satterlee. The congress was tired out with its long vigils and it wanted to hear the results of its labors.

There was much growing over the progress of work on the program. The society has frittered away its time in social functions, and the amount of business left to transact is simply enormous. All the amendments are yet to be acted upon, and they will take a week if properly discussed—according to D. A. R. ideas of the propriety of discussion. The reports of the committees on recommendations of the national officers are yet to be presented and acted upon, as well as the report of the committee on insignia, and the consideration of the lineage book. All this should have been done yesterday, but no meeting was held last night, so the business unfinished was shoved over into today's session.

The program for today is full to the limit besides the memorial services this afternoon for Miss Eugenia Washington. The evening session is to be devoted to an address by Mr. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy. The session of Saturday is always informal and unsatisfactory, so the outlook for any real business being done is very poor.

Over the congress today, even from intense partisan friends of Mrs. Fairbanks, there came expressions of disapproval of the president general's treatment of Mrs. McLean yesterday with regard to the box.

**Mrs. Fairbanks.**  
The Newly-Elected President General.

The incidents of the morning were dramatic enough. The announcement of the election of Mrs. Fairbanks as president general was made this morning that the box from which Mrs. McLean was ordered by the president general to be removed from the platform was ordered by Mrs. Manning, who is the newly elected president general, to be removed from the platform. The box was ordered by Mrs. Manning to be removed from the platform. The box was ordered by Mrs. Manning to be removed from the platform.

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